

XI.—On a new Genus and Species of the Order Solifugæ
from Algeria. By S. HIRST.

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BARRELLA, gen. nov.

Anterior margin of head-plate only slightly curved and furnished on either side of the ocular tubercle with a series of five strong spines, which are placed on a slight eminence. Ocular tubercle only slightly prominent in front and furnished with a number of strong anterior spines and a few bristles also. Inner surface of chelicera smooth and devoid of stridulatory ridges; in the male a membranous plate and a rather narrow membranous flagellum are present, and the dorsal surface of the immovable finger has a forwardly-directed process. Tibia of maxillipalp in the male with a swelling on the inner side, which is armed with spines and strong spiniform bristles. Tarsi of the legs each with a single segment.

Barrella walsinghami, sp. n.

♂.—*Head-plate* convex and a little wider than long, the anterior margin almost straight, and furnished on either side of the ocular tubercle with an oblique series of five strong divergent spines, which are of equal length and are situated on a

Fig. 1.

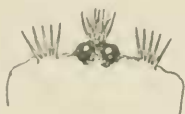


Fig. 2.



Barrella walsinghami, sp. n.

Fig. 1.—Anterior end of head-plate of male from above.

Fig. 2.—Chelicera of male from inner side. (The hairs on the wing-shaped plate are not shown.)

slight common elevation. Ocular tubercle of fairly large size and projecting well in front of the anterior margin of the head-plate: its anterior surface is only very slightly prominent, and bears seven strong spines and two or three fine bristles as well (fig. 1).

Abdomen.—Third segment furnished, on either side of the stigmata, with a transverse series of curved spines (five in number on each side in perfect specimens?), some of which are much stouter than the others. Fourth segment with a transverse series of fine setæ.

Chelicera furnished with two strong spines at the side above. Immovable finger strongly curved at the end; its edge is armed with a series of about twelve minute teeth, commencing at a considerable distance from the point; the first (front) tooth is the largest and the fourth is the next largest; the anterior of the two intermediate teeth is very minute. Dorsal process of immovable finger slender and much shorter than the terminal part of the finger. Edge of movable finger furnished in the middle with two slight and inconspicuous teeth, which are placed at some distance from one another.

A thin, hairy, wing-shaped plate is present on the inner side of the chelicera; the flagellum, which arises just below this plate, is shorter than it, and is rather narrow and shaped rather like a horn (fig. 2).

Maxillipalp.—Tarsus unarmed and fairly short. Tibia shorter than the patella and swollen on the inner side, the swelling being furnished with seven or eight spines, which, with the exception of the two upper ones, are rather long; another fairly long spine is present a little in front of the others at a short distance from the apex of the segment.

Colour yellowish; ocular tubercle black; abdomen apparently a little darkened both above and below; patella, tibia, and tarsus of maxillipalp pale brown, the tibia and tarsus being a little darker than the patella; distal end of the femur and the patella of the fourth leg also pale brown in colour.

Size.—Length of the body 11.25 mm.

Material.—A single male example, captured near Biskra, Algeria, in 1903 by Lord Walsingham.

Remarks.—This new genus is closely allied to the Egyptian genus *Barrus* and to the genus *Rhinippus*, Werner (inhabiting Asia Minor), each of which contains only a single species. It differs from *Barrus* in having the anterior margin almost straight and in having the spines of the head-plate placed on a slight eminence, their bases being situated close together. From *Rhinippus* it differs in the larger number of the spines on the ocular tubercle, in the presence of spines on the head-plate, and in the possession of a flagellum.